

53563 to 53590—Continued.

53565. *ANOGEISSUS LATIFOLIA* (Roxb.) Wall. Combretaceæ.

"Collected at Manikpur, April 21, 1920, in the forests of the low Vindhya Mountains."

A tree 60 to 70 feet high, with smooth, light-colored bark and pale, dull glaucous green leaves with a pink midrib. The small yellow flowers are in dense heads. The tree yields a useful gum, and the wood is very strong and tough. (Adapted from *Cooke, Flora of Bombay, vol. 1, p. 482.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 52283.

53566. *ANOGEISSUS SERICEA* Brandis. Combretaceæ.

"A medium-sized tree in monsoon-deciduous forests of peninsular India. Collected at Shankargarh, near Allahabad, India. April 8, 1921."

A tree with leaves silky pubescent beneath, and yellow flowers in globose heads, one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The small, leathery, winged fruits are tomentose. Native to Gujarat and Central Provinces, India. (Adapted from *Cooke, Flora of Bombay, vol. 1, p. 482.*)

53567. *BAUHINIA VAHLII* Wight and Arn. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

"A characteristic gigantic climber in climax monsoon-deciduous forests throughout peninsular India and up to 5,000 feet in the Himalayas. Collected in the upper (Himalayan) Ganges Valley, June 1, 1920. I should think it would stand a climate about like that of Virginia."

A climber, sometimes 100 feet long, covered with red-brown tomentum. The large terminal corymbs are composed of white flowers with petals an inch long, turning to cream-yellow. This species is put to more uses than almost any other forest plant except the bamboo. The large flat leaves are sewed together and used as plates, cups, rough tablecloths, umbrellas, cloaks, and rain capes; the seeds are roasted and eaten; the fibers of the bark are made into ropes; and a gum exudes copiously. Native to central and northern India, ascending to 5,000 feet; native name *taur*. (Adapted from *Collett, Flora Simlensis, p. 149.*)

For previous introductions, see S. P. I. No. 33559.

53568. *BAUHINIA VARIEGATA* L. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

"Native to the climax monsoon-deciduous forests throughout peninsular India and up to 5,000 feet in the Himalayas. Collected in the upper (Himalayan) Ganges Valley at Dharassu, June 1, 1920. I should think it would stand a climate about like that of Virginia."

A moderate-sized tree with short racemes of fragrant flowers, rose colored and variegated with red and yellow. Cultivated throughout India. The light or reddish brown wood is used for agricultural implements. The astringent bark is used for tanning and dyeing; the leaves and flower buds are eaten as vegetables; and the flower buds are often pickled. (Adapted from *Brandis, Forest Flora of India, p. 160.*)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 32787.

53569. *BOSWELLIA SERRATA* Roxb. Balsameaceæ.

"Collected near Manikpur, in the forests of the low Vindhya Mountains, April 21, 1920."

A large tree, native to the mountains of India, with pinnate, hairy leaves, racemes of small pink flowers, and smooth capsules the size of an olive. This tree yields a most fragrant resin known as Indian olibanum, used as an ingredient in incense and various ointments. The rough, moderately hard timber is recommended for tea boxes and is used for fuel, for making charcoal, and for the manufacture of doors, bowls, etc. The tree enjoys a considerable immunity from being browsed or lopped for fodder, owing to its resinous leaves, and it has a great capability for withstanding forest fires. It is thus valuable in the reclothing of dry hills. (Adapted from *Transactions of the Asiatic Society in Bengal, vol. 9, p. 379*, and *Watt, Commercial Products of India, p. 174.*)